

CHEMICAL MARKETS

Established 1914

Weekly News Bulletin

VOL. XX No. 16

Published every Thursday by
Drug & Chemical Markets, Inc.

APRIL 21, 1927

Building Huge German Nitrogen Works

More Than 30,000 Men Employed at Leunawerk—Plant for Making Oil From Coal May Begin Operations This Month—Nitrophoska Fertilizer Works To Have Capacity of 10,000 Tons Per Month

Leunawerk, atmospheric fixation plant of German Dye Trust, is erecting three new units, employing 30,000 in construction work, writes Trade Commissioner W. T. Dougherty, Berlin. The largest undertaking of the Leunawerk is the mammoth oil-from-coal plant, which is already in skeleton structure and which it is reported, is expected to begin operations, on a small scale at least, during April this year. The second large unit is a Nitrophoska plant for the production of the new combined nitrogen-potash-phosphoric-acid fertilizer, with a probably monthly capacity of 10,000 tons. In addition, the Leunawerk's new calcium nitrate plant at Leuna may, it is said, produce 10,000 tons monthly of this new mixed fertilizer.

Present establishments of the Leunawerk cover an area almost one mile wide and three miles long. Its air-fixation plant—the major operation—has a capacity of 300,000 tons of fixed nitrogen annually. By the Haber-Bosch process of direct ammonia synthesis from air nitrogen and water-gas hydrogen led over an activated iron-oxide catalyst under pressure and temperature it produces ammonia, and therefrom chiefly ammonium sulfate.

Four giant silos have a combined storage capacity of 1,000,000 tons of fertilizer salts. Early in March about 95,000 tons were in storage during a necessary drying stage—indicating that the German fixed-nitrogen fertilizer business is good. The three new units of the Leunawerk lie parallel to this major development.

The hydrogenation unit of the new oil-from-coal plant according to reports in Germany, probably will start initial production in April, but the distillation plants will not be operating at full capacity for at least a year. The plan is to hydrogenate low-grade lignite under pressure and temperature to produce substitute petroleum crudes and therefrom, by distillation, the petroleum fractions. The operation is backed by the I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Germany's largest industrial enterprise.

It is generally accepted in Germany that the I. G. chemists have developed a cheaper process for producing hydrogen by leading hydrogen-containing raw gases over lignite mined on the spot instead of coke as heretofore. Leunawerk is also reported to be recovering 10 metric tons of 100 per cent pure sulfur from waste gases by washing them with alkali iron solutions or slimes, to which tartaric or oxalic acid is added, and leading them through absorbent carbon or silicic acid. This by-product is sold at the American market price. These and other economies give the Leunawerk an outstanding advantage among modern chemical enterprises.

Phosphorus for the new mixed fertilizer, Nitrophoska, will be furnished by Central German Nitrogen Works, at Piesteritz, part of whose plant space is under lease by I. G. Piesteritz shortly will operate Lilienroth furnace, perhaps utilizing some native phosphate rock, shipping this production to near-by Leuna for treatment to produce Nitrophoska.

TURIN'S EXPOSITION

International Chemical Exposition will be held at Turin, Italy in 1928. Chemical industries have been divided into sixteen groups as follows: Inorganic chemical products; organic compounds; hydrocarbons; metallurgy, electro-chemistry and electrothermics; chemical material for defense and offense; mining industry and fuels; paints and varnishes; natural and artificial textile fibres; tanning and tanning extracts, glass and porcelain, pharmaceutical chemicals and chemicals for sanitary use, machinery and equipment for chemical industry, chemistry in agriculture, pure chemistry, photography, radiography, rubber, rosin and natural and artificial plastics and derivatives, state monopolies.

Dovan Chemical Corp., 30 Church st., New York, has granted to E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and American Cyanamid Co., licenses to manufacture, sell and use disubstituted guanidines as accelerators of rubber vulcanization under the specific and broad claims of United States Letters Patent 1,411,231 and Dominion of Canada 227,316 and 247,133. These two companies, together with Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., now constitute licenses under these patents, and all disubstituted guanidines purchased from them or from Dovon Chemical Corp. may be freely used under these patents in the vulcanization of rubber.

Freeport Texas Co. is now free to complete its harbor facilities at Freeport Harbor, for loading sulfur vessels, U. S. Supreme Court having refused rehearing of the case asked by opposing interests who applied first for an injunction in U. S. District Court and being refused, appealed to Supreme Court.

Dow Chemical Co. has sold \$3,000,000 seven per cent preferred stock at 103 and accrued dividends to yield 6½ per cent.

R&H — play a vital part
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
**CHEMICALS
AND
SERVICE** in the
daily life
of
JOHN DOE

REFRESHED by a good night's sleep John Doe slips on underwear which may have been Solozone-bleached; a leather belt tanned with Bichromates, Lactic Acid, Formic Acid, Oxalic Acid, or Synthetic Compounds made with Formaldehyde and Phenol; woolen trousers prepared and dyed with the aid of Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash, Glauber's Salt, Formic Acid and PAC Formaldehyde.

The border colors of his towel may have been brightened with Solozone. Doe applies shaving soap made with Caustic Potash or Caustic Soda, and shaves with a razor plated with Silver or Gold Cyanide, and Cyanegg.

The lamps are decorated with R & H Ceramic Colors; and the lamp brackets and water faucets are nickel plated with Nickel Salts and Nickel Chloride. The wash stand and tiling of John's bathroom are made with Feldspar, Clays, Silica, Fluospar, Whiting, Soda Ash, Borax, Boracic Acid, Red Lead, White Lead, Zinc Oxide, and Tin Oxide.

Finally, brushing his teeth with tooth powder compounded with R & H Calcium Peroxide and Whiting, John is ready for the breakfast table.

(where you will next see him)

The
ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.
709 Sixth Avenue, New York



CHEMISTS PLAN MANY LARGE MEETINGS

Members of American Chemical Society in the Middle West States Will Meet at Chicago, May 27 and 28—First Session of Institute of Chemistry To Be Held at Pennsylvania State College in July—Paint and Varnish Section Becomes a Division

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Richmond, Va., April 21—Excursions to chemical plants concluded the American Chemical Society's meeting, here last week. One of the last papers read before the convention was that of Dr. Lyman F. Febler, of the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. It dealt with the work of Gen. R. D. T. Beale in behalf of pure food and drug legislation.

The report of Secretary Charles L. Parsons of Washington showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition, with a membership of approximately 15,000, making it the largest professional organization of its kind in the world. Three new Sections of the Society were authorized in Porto Rico, Princeton University, and Ada, making a total of seventy-three Sections located throughout the United States, and in the insular possessions.

The Paint and Varnish Section of the Society, which has been developed by industrial chemists, was elevated to the rank of a Division, with W. T. Pearce of Fargo, N. D., as chairman, and P. E. Marling of Dayton, Ohio, as secretary.

Plans for a series of large national meetings to be held during the next two years were announced. The fall meeting of the Society this year will be held in Detroit during the week beginning Sept. 5, Labor Day. The Spring meeting of 1928 will be held in St. Louis, and the fall meeting of that year under the auspices of the Northeastern Section, with headquarters in Boston. The Spring meeting of 1929 goes to Columbus, where also a national chemistry symposium will be held in December of this year.

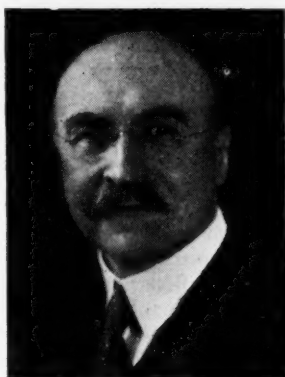
One of the most important chemistry gatherings of 1927 is an intersectional meeting of the Middle

West States at Chicago, May 27 and 28, the arrangements being in charge of Dr. Paul N. Leech, chairman of the Chicago Section.

The Institute of Chemistry, recently founded by the Society, will hold its first sessions at Pennsylvania State College for one month beginning July 4 of this year. This Institute will bring together representatives of education and industry as well as chemists from foreign countries. It will serve as a clearing house of chemical information and education. The Institute will convene for one month every year, and is expected to attract men of science from every state. In 1928 it will meet at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

TO HONOR DR. BAEKELAND

Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland has been selected by the past presidents



Dr. Leo H. Baekeland

of Chemists' Club as guest of honor at the annual dinner of Chemists' Club, which will be held Wednesday, April 27, at 7 o'clock.

Best known as the inventor of bakelite (formed by the condensation of formaldehyde with phenol) Dr. Baekeland has had much scientific experience. He was born in Belgium in 1863, and attended the University of Ghent. He received the degree of doctor of science at 21. He spent his early years with E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., manufacturers of photographic supplies. He later devoted all his time to research work, giving special attention to the electrolytic cell for the production of caustic soda and chlorine. He was president of American Chemical Society in 1924.

GERMANY'S Foothold IN UNITED STATES

I. G. Dyestuff Corp. has filed incorporation papers in Louisiana, and will build a plant at Monroe, La. Home office of the corporation is given as Frankfort-on-Main, Germany. A group of German chemists visited the district recently. Nothing further is known of the plan by Department of Commerce officials.

The Interessen Gemeinschaft Farbenindustrie, known as I. G., is believed to be negotiating with American, British and French interests for international cartels and agreements. Organization of the British Imperial Chemical Industries, with capitalization of more than \$300,000,000, is regarded as a step toward an international amalgamation with similar groups in other countries.

It sends engineers and patents to Grasselli Dyestuffs Corp. Its dyes manufactured in America supplement German dyes handled by the associated company of H. Metz, of General Dyestuffs. The I. G. has reopened its old plants at Albany and at Paterson.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Pain's Fireworks, Inc., New York. The petitioner was Louis Hess, a lawyer, 42 Broadway, who took the action in behalf of three employees, Myron A. Smith, 192 Broadway, who claims \$1,120 due as wages; C. Wagner, of 301 West 107th st., with a claim of \$37, and Sadie Stattman, 192 Broadway, who has a claim of \$30.

E. T. Bedford, president Corn Products Refining Co., denied rumor that Corn Products is seeking control of Commercial Solvents. He said: "The only interest Corn Products has in Commercial Solvents is that we supply the starch from which their product is made. G. M. Moffatt, our vice-president, is on the board of Commercial Solvents."

Eight new salt domes have been discovered within the last few weeks within a 60-mile circle in southeastern Louisiana as a result of campaigns carried on by four major companies through use of the seismograph.

Wholesale price index number for March for chemicals was 113.7 compared with 115.5 for February, and 118.3 for March of last year, taking 1913 at 100.

Chemical Markets

News Bulletin Published Every Thursday except the Second Week in Each Month (Review Edition) by
DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS,
INCORPORATED.
25 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

PERSONAL AND PERSONNEL

W. F. George Chemicals and Seaboard Crystal Co., moved their offices on April 15 from 42 Broadway to 254 W 31 st., New York, in order to obtain additional floor space. The new telephone is Longacre 2891. In order to extend their services to their trade in New Jersey the companies have opened a branch office at 67 Stockton st., Newark. Telephone Market 2568.

President Coolidge and Secretary of Commerce Hoover will address the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which will be held in Washington, May 2 to 5, called to discuss the important economic changes that have taken place in the business life of the nation during the past few years.

Duralac Chemical Corp., Port Newark, Newark, N. J., manufacturer of chemical and pigment products, has leased a one-story building at 71-75 Paris st., Newark, and will establish a new plant. The factory was occupied previously by the Essex Chemical Co., which recently moved to new works at 470 Frelinghuysen ave.

Carl L. Beal, formerly with the Research Laboratory of Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., is now with B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O., where he is continuing in development work on the electrodeposition of rubber.

Arthur D. Little, Inc., will manage Kaydeross Paper Co., Rock Falls, N. Y., which will operate the Empire Mill at Rock City Falls and Pioneer Mill at West Milton, N. Y.

G. W. Patek, of Patek Bros., Milwaukee, is on a trip abroad and will be gone about a month. The company is adding new machinery and will about double its paint capacity.

American Agricultural Chemical Co. is moving its New York offices on April 25 to the Graybar Building at 420 Lexington av.

General Chemical Co., has moved its Chicago office to 300 W. Adams st., telephone number unchanged, Central 2931.

H. J. Baker & Bro. will move their offices to 271 Madison ave. on May 1.

EXPOSITION FEATURES

Exposition of Chemical Industries, Sept. 26 to October 1, Grand Central Palace, New York, will help to supply a market for more than forty industries. It is through such a medium that the various methods, processes, machinery and instruments of precision used in manufacturing and handling chemicals are shown and demonstrated.

About forty new azo colors have been developed in American research laboratories during the year and placed on the market. At the numerous sections of the Chemical Exposition, many new developments will be exhibited and these in connection with the various papers which will be read together with the plans being matured for the Students' Course, will cover the chemical and industrial developments as never before. Many inquiries have already been received by the Exposition management concerning the Students' Course and the attendance will be greater than ever before from the present indications according to C. F. Roth, manager.

H. E. Howe will make an announcement concerning the cause at American Chemical Society's Richmond meeting.

Creosote producers advise that the market is still suffering from the effects of the protracted British coal strike writes Consul Castleman, London. In January, 1927, total exports of tar oil and creosote oil, amounted to only 1,414,023 imperial gallons against 4,648,484 gallons during January, 1926, and 3,668,407 gallons in the same month of 1925. In June, 1926, exportation had risen to 6,902,000 imperial gallons.

Synthetic anthracite from ordinary coal is credited to E. Audibert, French engineer, who got his idea from an American Magazine. It is made by a distillation process. Audibert worked in a laboratory placed at his disposal by the French government and French officials regard the invention as promising important possibilities for French industries once the process is perfected.

Decision that vegetable oil consisting of 95 per cent linseed and 5 per cent saga bean oil is dutiable as a mixture of vegetable oils under Paragraph 58 is to be appealed by U. S. Government to Court of Customs Appeals, New York.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. holds its annual meeting April 21. It is thought that Air Reduction Co. will have a larger representation on the Board of Directors.

Preferred stockholders have no vote on the question of electing directors, and this is left to holders of the 240,000 shares of common stock outstanding. Factions desiring control of the company are said to have procured sufficient proxies to assure election of their representatives. One faction, said to be representing Percy A. Rockefeller interests, is understood to be anxious to have four or five directors on the board. The list of directors had not been made public at time of going to press.

Ammonia investigations by Bureau of Standards have been tabulated and charted for refrigerating plants. In order to assist American manufacturers in foreign trade, a new chart, giving the same data in metric engineering units has been issued. Results of the Bureau's investigations which have already been very widely accepted and used, are thus made conveniently available to practically all users of ammonia refrigerating machinery throughout the world.

British Oilseed cake and meal sold in 1924 amounted to 1,854,400 tons, valued at £13,402,000. The average number of persons employed during the year 1924 in factories engaged in the seed-crushing trade was 14,027, of which 12,061 were operatives and 1,966 consisted of technical and clerical staff; in the year 1907 a total number of 7,696 employees was recorded, 6,805 being returned as wage-earners and 891 as salaried persons.

Large stocks of chinawood oil are reported at Wanshien, by Consul General Lockhart, Hanhow, but must be transported in junks owing to scarcity of steam vessels. Large amounts of solid oil are awaiting shipment at Ichang.

Dyed textiles will be discussed at a trade practice conference between manufacturers and Federal Trade Commission, with view to designate fast colors to avoid deception.

Contracts for drilling two additional potash test wells in Eddy County, New Mexico, have been awarded.

[Markets & Prices]

COPPER SULFATE VERY STRONG, ADVANCE EXPECTED

Mercury Up Again and Trend Remains Upward—Benzene Position Very Weak—Solvent Naphtha and Xylene Soft—Toluene Firm—Ethyl Methyl Ketone Offered—Perilla Oil Up Sharply on High Chinawood Prices

Advanced		
Coconut Oil, Manila Coast, $\frac{3}{8}$ c lb.	Grease, brown, $\frac{3}{8}$ c lb.	Perilla Oil, spot, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Grease, choice white, $\frac{3}{8}$ c lb.	Olive Oil, denatured, 5c gal.	Perilla Oil, Coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Declined		
Chinawood Oil, spot, 1c lb.	Lard Oil, spot, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	
Chinawood Oil, Coast, 3c lb.	Linseed Oil spot, 0.1c lb.	
Cottonseed Oil, crude, all pos., $\frac{3}{8}$ c lb.	Soya Bean Oil, crude tanks, Coast, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	
Cottonseed Oil, ref., $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.		

Industrial chemicals generally pursued a steady course during the past week. Withdrawals on contracts were well up to expectations but spot business lacked snap. Copper sulfate was in excellent demand and leading producers state that an advance in price may be expected within the next thirty days. Alcohol was very firm at recent advance with producers, although some resale material was reported at slightly lower figures. Movement of alkalis was normal but the market remains rather soft in spots and one or more makers generally have sufficient stocks to take Government and Municipal business at low prices.

Light oil distillates occupy unchanged positions. Benzene is increasingly weak in tone with offerings plentiful at 22c@23c gallon. The weak gasoline market, together with the increasing production from the erection of new ovens makes a recovery doubtful. Solvent naphtha and xylene are soft due to large production as a result of the heavy demand for toluene. Toluene is the only item that shows strength. Cresylic acid is steady, as are phenol and naphthalene.

Intermediates are moving routinely at steady prices. Makers generally are convinced that shading of prices will not stimulate buying and will only lower the income on the business that exists. Para-toluidine remains very weak in tone due to the large production and increasing demand for ortho-toluidine.

Sharp advances in perilla oil both on spot and on the Coast was a feature of the oil market this past week. It is true that Chinawood oil eased off a bit in all positions, but this is not significant as stocks are in very small supply here and prospects of a rapid decline are unlikely.

There has been an unusual inquiry for perilla oil of late owing to the high price of Chinawood and as a result this market has started to rise rapidly. Further strength is also noted in denatured olive oil as well as foots and no relief is looked for while exchange continues in its strong position and until offers from Spain on both are more plentiful.

While cottonseed oil has not been attracting much attention of recent weeks it has been sliding off and refined oil is now quoted at $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. un-

der last week's quotation. Much the same is true of crude oil which is also lower and this has affected crude corn oil in a like manner. Linseed oil was actually advanced fractionally on spot over the week, but on a continued routine inquiry was subject to shading.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Acetone—Heavy domestic and export demands keep prices firm at 12c lb. for tanks despite steadily increasing production.

Acids Mineral—Makers report steady movement and steady prices on nitric, muriatic and sulfuric acids.

Acid Oxalic—Supplies continue scant and prices are very firm at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. for barrels.

Barium Chloride—Market continues soft with maker meeting imported competition at \$60.00 ton spot.

Copper Sulfate—Very heavy demand is causing a very strong tone to be felt in this market. Makers predict an advance within the next thirty days. Carlots are selling at \$4.80 100 lbs.

Ethyl Methyl Ketone—A manufacturer has perfected a new pro-

Judge Firms as you do individuals~ SINCERITY

eightly by
Liquid Chlorine
Caustic Soda
(flaked, solid or liquid)
Caustic Potash
(flaked, solid or liquid)
Bleach
Paradichlorobenzene
Muriatic Acid

There should be something more to business than the capturing of the profit dollar.

It is the conviction of Electro Bleaching Gas Company and its allied organization, Niagara Alkali Company, that, in serving our customers to the fullest extent of our abilities, we are striving to attain worthy ideals.

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Caustic Soda and
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DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER

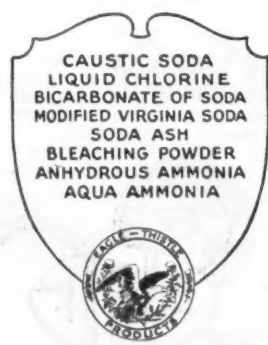
QUALITY—that much-abused term—is defined in the dictionary as "distinctive character."

In its broadest sense, quality refers not alone to the purity and uniformity existing in a product itself, but also to that "distinctive character" which proceeds from the spirit of the organization behind the product. With standard basic commodities such as Mathieson Chemicals, this latter characteristic is the one of greater importance to the consumer.

Every Mathieson customer is definitely protected as to purity and uniformity by guaranteed tests written into each contract or specified on each single shipment. Beyond this mere meeting of standard specifications, however, there is a constant effort throughout the Mathieson organization towards the production of an even better product, the devising of improved containers, and the establishment of progressive methods in the handling and use of alkali and bleach.

It is this spirit behind Mathieson Industrial Chemicals that gives them "distinctive character" and marks them as true quality products.

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PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO PROVIDENCE
CHARLOTTE CINCINNATI
Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y. — Saltville, Va.



Deal Direct with the Manufacturer

cess of manufacture and is offering material at 30c lb.

Glycerin—Conditions are generally unchanged and C. P. market is very soft with the official quotation of 26c lb. open to shading.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Competition is holding prices on 100 volume material at recent low levels of 22c@26c lb. as to seller and quantity.

Mercury—Market position remains exceedingly strong. Prices are very firm and range from \$124 to \$127 flask as to seller and position. It does not seem that the top has been reached, and leading factors maintain positively that it will not go any lower for at least three months.

Methanol—Although prices remain unchanged, supplies are understood to be large and the position none too strong.

CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Benzene—Position is increasingly weak, and material is moving freely at 22c@23c gal. as to seller and sharpness of competition. Weakness in gasoline, increasing production, and slight demand are the reasons.

Cresylic Acid—Market is steady at unchanged prices under a normal routine demand.

Para-Toluidine—Market remains weak in tone but prices are steady at 38c@42c lb. as to quantity.

Solvent Naphtha—Supplies are freely offered and prices are none too steady at 35c gal. in tanks.

Toluene—Heavy demand continues to absorb all offerings at 35c gal. for tanks.

Xylene—Offerings are free and prices are none too steady.

OILS AND FATS

Chinawood Oil—The market on spot and on the Coast is off a bit this week with oil in barrels here named at 30c@31c lb. Consumers are unwilling to pay this figure in most cases, but the market continues firm as stocks are very limited. Sales at 24c@24½c lb. in tanks on the Coast were made early this week for May shipment. There is no tank oil offered on spot.

Coconut Oil—Manila oil in tanks is held at 8 1/8c lb. on the Coast and is fairly firm at that level, with reports that bids of 8c lb. were rejected for prompt shipment. Spot tanks is offered at 8½c@8¾c lb. with but routine interest.

Corn Oil—Crude oil continues its easy trend and is now obtainable at

the mills in tanks at 7¾c@8c lb. Crude bbls. are named at 9½c@9¾c lb. here with little interest.

Cottonseed Oil—The local market for refined oil shows a net loss for the week of ¼c lb. and was quoted at the close on Tuesday last at 8.75c lb. on small sales, with the market posted as steady. May-July oil is quoted at 8.80c@9.11c lb. Crude is also off again and sales are being made at 7 1/8c lb. in the Valley and Southeast and 7c lb. Texas.

Greases—The market shows an easy tendency and choice white is offered at 9¼c lb. Brown is likewise lower at 6¼c lb. with yellow and house steady at 7c lb. and 6½c lb. respectively.

Lard Oil—Edible prime is firm and higher at 15¾c lb. and in some demand at this level. Other grades are generally steady and unchanged as to price.

Linseed Oil—Inquiry continues very routine but sellers have advanced their price and now quote 10.6c lb. for raw oil in carlots and 11.2c lb. for 5 bbl. lots in warehouse. Strength in the flaxseed market is responsible for the advance in the open market, though an order for a round lot would no doubt induce shading.

Olive Oil—In some quarters denatured oil has again been advanced and is now quoted at \$1.75 @ \$1.80 gal. with but slight interest. Foots are also quite firm and any noticeable demand would probably cause an advance. Strength in Spanish exchange is given as the principal cause of the continued strength.

Perilla Oil—The heavy demand for perilla oil as a substitute for Chinawood continues and with stocks in none too plentiful supply here the market has advanced to 16½c@16¾c lb. in barrels. Coast tanks are also sharply higher at 14½c@14¾c lb.

Soya Bean Oil—Crude oil in tanks at the Coast is a bit easier this week with sales reported there at 9 3/8c lb. Crude in barrels here is a bit stronger and in some demand at 12¼c@12½c lb.

Stearine Oleo—The market has been easier over the week and though it is steady at the moment prices are beneath last week's at 9c lb.

Tallow—City extra is off this week and easy at 7½c lb. @ 7¾c lb. on spot. Interest is routine.

NITRATE OF SODA FIRMER ON INCREASED SALES HERE

Market in North Shows Firmer Trend on Better Demand—Other Fertilizers Only Fairly Active With Prices Holding Up Well—Rosins and Turpentine Temporarily Routine—Pearl Starch Lower—Tanning Materials Continue in Some Demand

Most of the items in this group showed little deviation from the movements of the past several weeks. The most noticeable exception to this was nitrate of soda, which has strengthened considerably in this territory during the past ten days and with the approach of the season's end is moving better than any other item in the fertilizer group. Blood and tankage are rather quiet with no great demand but are steady at the quoted levels. Cottonseed meal is unchanged in the South according to latest advices.

Tanning materials continue in some demand and the sale of these items for forward delivery is quite satisfactory to the importers. Egg albumen and egg yolk are again firmer. This movement is of course to be expected with existing conditions in China which at present seems to preclude any possibility of a decline for some months. Lower prices were announced last week by domestic producers of pearl starch, other grades of starch or dextrin were not affected and all are steady and selling at an average volume.

Albumens—Edible egg is again higher on spot with leading factors holding for 94c@95c lb. on the continuation of the unsettled conditions in China. Until this week business has been quite brisk at these levels but at the moment the market is routine. Blood and vegetable albumens are unchanged.

Divi Divi—In some quarters prices are slightly lower this week with offers at \$47.00@\$48.00 ton as to seller and position. There is quite a bit of interest, though sales have not been large.

Egg Yolk—Continues very firm and higher and has become more or less nominal at 84c@85c lb. with very limited stocks here.

Japan Wax—Has been rather quiet over the week and is none too strong at 18c@18½c lb. on spot, with consuming interest dull.

Rosins—There were no radical changes in the spot market for rosins over the week, with various grades showing advances or declines, none of any great significance. Demand is not of the best at the moment but factors look to an early revival of good buying. Current quotations are: B, \$9.80; D, \$10.30; E, \$11.00; F, \$11.10; G,

\$11.05; H, \$11.05; I, \$11.15; K, \$11.25; M, \$11.30; N, \$12.25; WG, \$13.65; WW, \$16.50.

Starch—Producers announced a 15c 100 lbs. reduction in the price of pearl starch last week and now offer at \$2.97 100 lbs. in carlots. Other grades of starch are unchanged and steady.

Sodium Nitrate—Although the price has not changed from \$2.65 100 lbs. the market is a good deal firmer at this level, particularly in Northern points where the weakness had been most noticeable.

Tankage—There has been a slight downward revision in the price of South American on the Coast which is now offered at \$4.35 and 10c unit on a steady market. New York and Chicago markets are unchanged.

Turpentine—Interest has been rather routine of late and the market shows a decline of 1c gal. over the week and current quotations are on the basis of 66½c@72½c gal. Consumers show some interest but the movement is not heavy.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga., April 18—The local turpentine market closed firm on Saturday at 61c @ 62c gal. at which figure there were reported sales of 128 bbls. at 62c gal. There were 91 bbls. unsold, refusing lower bids. With an increase in receipts expected this coming week it is difficult to determine the extent of the demand, but it is believed here that there will be sufficient business to hold the market at 60c gal. However, the situation is bearish as most buyers will lower their bids if the demand does not exceed the offerings. Receipts last week were 4299 bbls.; sales reported 2412 bbls.; shipments, 3,529 bbls.; Savannah stocks, 5,087 bbls.

Rosins closed steady on Saturday with fairly large offerings. Sales were limited to 1108 bbls., the bulk of which was taken by one buyer. Two other concerns were bidding for the offerings but the bids were materially lower than the market and were refused on 953 bbls. which were carried over. The coming week will probably show small declines on most grades, but a very good demand has been noted for rosin over the past two weeks. It is believed here that competition will hold the markets at their present level. During last week there was a general demand from as many as five or six buyers bidding daily. Receipts last week were, 10,645

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Located in principal cities from coast to coast, these branches can supply any demand for highest quality alcohol chemicals and prompt, reliable shipments.

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 Anaheim, Cal.
 Baltimore, Md., 119 Cheapside
 Boston, Mass., 131 Beverly St.
 Chicago, Ill., 3652 Archer Ave.
 Cincinnati, Ohio, 621 Evans St.
 Cleveland, Ohio, 1440 B. of L. E. Bldg.
 Dallas, Tex., 1819 Clarence St.
 Detroit, Mich., Wabash Ave. at Baker St.
 Kansas City, Mo., 107-117 N. Montgall Ave.
 Los Angeles, Cal., Spring Arcade Bldg.
 Memphis, Tenn., American Bank Bldg.
 Montreal and Toronto, Canada

Memphis, Tenn., American Bank Bldg.
 New Orleans, La., Broadway & Coliseum St.
 New York, N. Y., 110 East 42nd St.
 Peoria, Ill.
 Philadelphia, Pa., 800 N. Delaware Ave.
 Pittsburgh, Pa., 828 Bessemer Bldg.
 Portland, Ore., 15th & Johnson Sts.
 San Francisco, Cal., 274 Brannon St.
 Seattle, Wash., 1518 1st Ave. South
 St. Louis, Mo., 1321-33 South Second St.
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**GENERAL DYESTUFF
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**Sulphur Chloride
Aluminum Hydrate
Carbon Tetrachloride
Sodium Phosphate
Carbon Bisulphide**



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CHEMICAL CO.**

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Plants: CARTERET, N. J.

Exclusive Sales Agents for
Westvaco Chlorine Products, Inc.
So. Charleston, W. Va.

bbls.; sales reported, 4431 bbls.; (P. T. sales estimated at over 3000 bbls.) shipments last week, 7697 bbls. and stocks today, 32,157 bbls.

Jacksonville, Fla., Turpentine closed firm on Saturday at 61c @ 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ c gal. on total sales of 491 bbls. Four buyers were bidding for these offers. Rosins are also firm on the sale of 537 bbls. to one buyer. Turpentine stocks, 17,573 bbls. and rosin stocks, 34,834 bbls.

Wattle Bark—Business is being done this week on the basis of \$53.50@55.00 ton as to seller.

W. H. Campbell, president of Garigues, New York, accompanied by Mrs. Campbell, sailed recently for Europe on Leviathan. They will visit England, France, Italy, Germany, Norway and Holland, where Mr. Campbell will make a study and survey of the synthetic nitrate, glycerin and organic ammoniate situation.

Bleaching compounds to the aggregate value of \$17,528,166 were manufactured in the United States in 1925, this being an increase of 4.8 per cent compared with \$16,729,233 for 1923.

UNITED STATES LOSES TETRACHLORIDE TRADE

Tetrachloride import figures issued by France indicate that American manufacturers have lost the French market for carbon tetrachloride to German and Italian competitors. While French imports have increased during the last three years their exports have declined and shipments from the U. S. have practically ceased. Exports from France to other countries in 1926 were to their foreign possessions.

Prices quoted in trade publications per 100 kilos 2.2046 pounds; November, 1926, \$21.48; December, 1926, \$20.00; January, 1927, \$18.89; February, 1927, \$19.61.

Under the present tariff, imports from the United States would pay the minimum rate of 5 per cent ad valorem and under the proposed tariff 65 francs per 100 kilos. The prices quoted are specified for large quantities but it cannot be stated whether they are inclusive or delivered prices. It would seem that in the present state of our market manufacturers could compete provided the cost of drums does not prohibit.

	Exports			Imports		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Great Britain	180	38	98			
Italy	105	360	114	4,248	4,709	4,824
Germany				475	750	1,947
United States				364	103	8
Other Foreign Countries.....	212	178	181	337	508	136
Totals in metric quintals.....	497	566	393	5,424	6,070	6,915

DAVISON CO. WINS

C. Wilbur Miller, president Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, and Silica Gel Corp., received a cablegram, April 12, informing him that the Court of Appeals, United Kingdom, had handed down a decision sustaining the Silica Gel Corp. on all points in dispute in the attack made against it by Medway Oil & Refining Co., Ltd., of England. Costs of the case, including attorneys fees on both sides are assessed against Medway Co. The amount of money directly involved is about \$200,000. The Court of Appeals ranks as a supreme court, and its decrees can be upset only by the House of Lords.

Nitrogen fixation processes were discussed recently, in Berlin, by Dr. Nicodem Caro, co-inventor of Frank-Caro calcium cyanamide process, and general manager of Central German and Bavarian Nitrogen Works, at a meeting of German Chemical Manufacturers Association. Trade Commission Daugherty says a synopsis of the paper is available for American firms interested.

German wood distilling plants located at Hochspeyer and Amoenburg are offered for sale by Holzverkohlungs Industrie A. G. Both plants are fully equipped. This is the first concrete evidence of the adverse effect of synthetic methanol on the German wood distilling industry.

California Fish and Game Commission estimates 2,123,928 gallons of fish oil were produced at Monterey, Cal., in 1926, as a by-product of the sardine canneries. The production of fish meal at Monterey for the year is estimated at 15,760 tons, while 216 tons of fish flour were produced.

Tennessee Copper and Chemical Corp. and subsidiaries show net income \$1,089,617 for 1926, after charges equivalent to \$1.37 per share, compared with \$820,247, or \$1.03 for 1925.

Matches are being tested by Bureau of Standards which finds that impregnation of sticks and also cigarette papers chemically has a tendency to reduce the fire hazard.

FRENCH POTASH REPLY

Gilbert H. Montague, of counsel for French potash interests, which the Government charges, have entered into an agreement with German potash interests to control the industry in violation of the Sherman Antitrust law, made the following statement April 14, with the consent of the Department of Justice:

"Representatives of the German and French potash industry, together with their attorneys, Gilbert H. Montague, Charles K. Carpenter and Thurlow K. Gordon, all of New York City, had a conference April 13, in Washington in which they fully and frankly stated their position to Colonel William J. Donovan, assistant to the Attorney General and Alexander B. Boyce and Russell Hardy, special assistants to the Attorney General, at Colonel Donovan's office in the Department of Justice. Further conversations are contemplated, and it was agreed that application be made to the court for an extension of time within which the parties may answer the bill recently filed by the Attorney General."

Trichloro ethylene and tetrachloroethane are manufactured in Italy by one company only and this concern has been producing on a commercial scale only in the last few months. No production figures are available, but it is stated that at present the entire output is absorbed by the domestic market. The company plans, however, to expand production and hopes to be on an exporting basis in the near future. The products are finding great favor as a substitute for carbon bisulphide and are used chiefly as solvents in extracting the oil from olive husks.

Fabbriche Italiane Materie Coloranti Bonelli announces an agreement between their company and the group which controls S. I. P. E. Cengio, the Italica, Schiapparelli and Unione Produttori e Consumatori di Materie Coloranti Artificiali, covering production and sales of intermediates and dyes, according to the commercial attache, Rome. Capital of Bonelli company has been increased from 45,000,000 lire to 60,000,000 lire, which enables them practically to absorb the Italica.

Ethyl methyl ketone is now being manufactured by Norwich Chemical Co., at East Smethtown, Pa.

RATES ON PARAFFINE


Carload rates on paraffine wax from Casper, Wyo., and on crude glycerin from Chicago, Kansas City, Mo., Galveston, Texas and Berkeley, Cal., to Curtiss and Kennard, Ariz., have not been found unreasonable or otherwise unlawful in a decision rendered by Interstate Commerce Commission in a case of Apache Powder Co. against Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. Rates were found unreasonable on paraffine wax from Ponca City, Okla., and nitrate of soda from New Orleans; Galveston and San Pedro and Wilmington, Cal., to Curtiss and Kennard and reasonable rates were prescribed for the future and reparation awarded. Carload rates on sulfur from Gulf Hill, Texas to Curtiss and Kennard were found unreasonable and reparation was awarded.

E. W. Dutton, Inc., New York, has obtained the sole representation in United States for artificial horse hair made in England. The cupro ammonium product has a round filament, instead of a flat or oval filament, as is apt to be the case in artificial hair made under other processes, according to Mr. Dutton.

MAKING LACQUERS

Lacquer Chemicals, Inc., organized last December, with headquarters at San Francisco, is building a plant at Stege, Cal., for the manufacture of bases for duco lacquer and similar products. It is the only plant of its kind on the Pacific Coast and will be in operation by the end of the year. Capital is \$300,000 and part of the stock has been subscribed by Stauffer Chemical Co. and Western Industries Co. Directors include Leon Bocqueraz, president of French-American Bank; Roger Bocqueraz, general manager of American Solvents & Chemical Corp.; John Stauffer Jr. and H. Stauffer, of Stauffer Chemical Co.

Firms which have entered the business field in the east-bay suburbs of San Francisco during the year participated recently in a celebration arranged by Oakland Chamber of Commerce. Among the firms taking part were Best & Co., water softeners and chemicals; Lav-o-din Sales Co., making iodine products; Pacific Paint and Varnish Co.; Pacific Silicate Co., and Chemical and Pigments Co.



CONSUMERS who use Solvay products may rest assured that every step in the process of their manufacture represents the perfection that results from years of intensive effort to produce and supply the best. Solvay and Progress are synonymous.

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Solvay Paradichlorobenzene	(Trademark Registered)
Solvay Sodium Nitrite	Solvay Laundry Soda
Solvay 58% Soda Ash	Solvay Cleansing Soda
Dense—Light	Solvay Tanners Alkali
Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)	Solvay Tanners Soda
Solvay 76% Caustic Soda	Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda
Solid—Flake—Ground	Solvay Calcium Chloride 73%—75%

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Used in all good lacquers. Excellent solvent for gums, oils and resins.

Basic material for many valuable organic compounds.

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LINSEED EARNS 62 CENTS

American Linseed Co.'s report for year ended Dec. 31, shows net income \$103,871, including \$27,806 profit from sale of investment and after providing for depreciation, interest and federal taxes. This is equivalent to 62 cents a share on 167,500 shares of 7% preferred stock and compares with net income \$1,462,002 or \$1.72 a share on 167,500 shares of common stocks after deducting preferred dividends in 1925. After payment of preferred dividends, there was a deficit of \$1,062,934 in 1926, compared with surplus of \$586,035 in previous year.

R. H. Adams, president of American Linseed Co., pointed out that the company's food division was operated at a substantial profit but practically all the profit was wiped out by the declining market in flaxseed and linseed oil of which the company had a large inventory.

Officers and directors were re-elected. Mr. Adams said the company is setting up a reserve to protect against inventory fluctuations. When asked concerning declaration of the American Linseed 7% preferred dividend, President Adams said that no action would be taken on it at this time and that inasmuch as the dividend had just been paid it would not come up for consideration again until June.

B. E. Stillwell an examiner of Interstate Commerce Commission has prepared a proposed decision in which he found unreasonable rates charged on liquid tanning extract in tank car loads, from Knoxville and Elizabeth, Tenn., and Rosman, N. C. to Buford, Ga., prior to Oct. 8, 1924. He recommends that reparation be awarded. This proposed decision is in the case of Bona-Allen, Inc., against Southern Railway Co.

American Smelting & Refining Co. has declared quarterly dividends of \$2. on common stock and \$1.75 on preferred. Common dividend is payable May 2 and preferred June 1.

Hercules Powder has declared 1% per cent quarterly dividend on preferred, payable May 14 to stockholders of record May 5.

National Lime Association will meet at White Sulphur Springs, May 17-19. Members will seek ways to develop the industry.

Colombian Carbon Co. has declared quarterly dividend of \$1., payable May 2, on stock of record April 18.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS

Commercial Solvents Co.'s shares sold recently at \$355. Its low for the year was 223 and last year it sold as low as 118½. One report to account for the rise in the shares was that the stock would be split up on the basis of six new shares for one old. No information is available from the company itself. Dividends are paid at the rate of \$8 a share annually on the 108,861 shares of "B" stock outstanding.

Eastman Kodak's net profits available for dividends amounted to \$19,860,634 in 1926. Earnings since 1902 amount to \$304,544,033. Company paid out \$9,024,770 to preferred stockholders, leaving available for the common \$295,519,263, equivalent to \$144.06 a share on the present outstanding 2,051,310 no par shares. Payments on the common in the period aggregated \$202,759,723, or \$98.84 a common share.

According to Swedish methanol manufacturers, the effects of German synthetic methanol were first felt in 1924 when it became difficult to sell sulfate methanol, and prices decreased considerably. Several factories in Sweden which formerly manufactured methanol but had not succeeded in making a first class product had to cease producing. According to Swedish export statistics the average price decreased from 1.05 crown per kilo during 1924 to 0.74 crown per kilo in 1925.

Camille Dreyfus, president American Cellulose & Chemical Manufacturing Co., in his report for the year ended Dec. 31, shows net income of \$1,485,517. After providing for depreciation, taxes, interest on bonds, reserve for premium on bond redemption, there has been carried forward to surplus a profit available for dividends of \$908,912. The current assets exceed current liabilities by more than \$2,700,000.

Hercules Powder Co. calls attention to an alleged fraudulent transaction in progress whereby holders of the company's preferred shares are being induced to exchange their holdings for worthless common stock certificates.

Fontana Bros., Inc., Chinawood oil importers, New York, have filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities \$216,680 and assets \$61,996, the main items being notes and securities, \$24,000; accounts, \$19,254; and stock, \$12,700.

FRENCH DYE OUTPUT

Production in French dye industry which in 1925 slackened slightly in comparison with 1924 has regained the lost ground. Lyon has four manufacturers making between 25% and 30% of the French output. The production of sulfur dyes has remained practically stationary during the last three years. The output of indigo in other French works exceeds the demand as does also that of sulfur dyes.

In 1923 derivatives of diphenylmethane and triphenylmethane were produced in insufficient quantity with the result that 22% of the supplies were imported. In 1926 the output of these dyes had increased to the extent that derivatives of triphenylmethane appear among the leading exports. 75% of the indophenols, oxazines and thiazines were imported in 1923; now the output is practically sufficient. There remain only vat dyes, other than indigo, of which none are now produced in France, but the manufacture will begin in 1927.

Thomas A. Edison's proposal to make inexpensive fertilizer from water hyacinths in Florida inland waters, was declared impractical and uneconomical by Charles J. Brand, executive secretary and treasurer of National Fertilizer Association, April 13, in Washington. Mr. Brand said that one ton of water hyacinths, such as Mr. Edison proposed to utilize for fertilizer manufacturing purposes, contained only 20 cents worth of potash, the principal fertilizer ingredient, and that its phosphorus content was so small as to be of no importance whatever. Mr. Brand further contended it would be too expensive to harvest the water hyacinths to make cheap fertilizer.

March exports were valued at \$410,000,000 compared with \$347,406,000 for March of last year, while imports in March of this year were valued at \$377,000,000 compared with \$442,899,000 for the same month last year. The excess of the value of exports over imports in March of this year was \$33,000,000 while in March of last year the excess of the value of imports over exports was \$68,493,000.

Barrett Co. has filed a protest in San Francisco Custom House against R. R. Rogers Chemical Co. being allowed to import naphthalene balls free of duty, alleging that there should be a tariff of seven cents a pound and forty-five per cent ad valorem.

POLAND TIE PRESERVING

Plants in Poland for the preservation of timber and wood are principally occupied in the impregnation of railroad ties to be used by the State owned railroads. Ten plants are reported to be devoted exclusively to the impregnation of ties, while one impregnates wood for mining purposes. Two are believed to be occupied in such business as may be procured and impregnate ties and timber for mining purposes.

Plants owned and operated by the State Railroad Administration have a joint productive capacity of approximately 5,000,000 ties a year. Equipment of each plant consists of one or two impregnating cylinders capable of impregnating each 250 ties at one operation, or 2,000 a day. Each cylinder is approximately 18 to 20 meters in length and 2½ meters in diameter. After the ties are thoroughly dried by extraction in vacuum they are impregnated at a pressure of from 7 to 8 atmospheres.

Harold Crooks has recently accepted a position with National Aniline and Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., in the analytical laboratory.

COURTAULD ON RAYON

Samuel Courtauld, head of Courtauld's, Ltd., England, owners of American Viscose Co., wrote recently to "London Times": "Production has overtaken consumption, and selling prices are now really competitive. Newcomers have a long row to hoe in gaining their own experience of working difficulties, and also of the heavy maintenance and depreciation of plant which are inseparable from the use of corrosive materials; all this will have to be paid for, and it will hardly be possible for them to build up reserves.

All this might not unduly concern their older competitors if the dangers were not far-reaching and such as can affect the whole industry. Financially weak producers are likely to be tempted to put their inferior initial production on to the market instead of burning it. All producers have begun by making plenty of bad material; on several occasions this has been offered to and bought by short-sighted manufacturers in large quantities, and the ensuing loss and inferior fabrics resulting have given artificial silk a bad name among the trade and the public.

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What establishes it for a firm or a product? Certainly not unsupported claims. Nor yet promises. The answer is — **PERFORMANCE**. And performance over a long enough period of time to test endurance.

In chemicals "GRASSELLI GRADE" has won leadership as a Quality Pledge because of the rich background of 87 years of **SERVICE** back of it. Few concerns in any line can match that record.



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Other Industrial Raw
Materials.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

April 13 to 19

- ACIDS**—Phosphoric, 10 cs, Eimer & Amend, Hamburg; **Sludge**, 50 bbls., Schliemann Co., Hamburg; **Stearic**, 32 cs, Parsons & Plymouth Organic Lab., Rotterdam; 50 bgs., C. R. Spence, Rotterdam; **Tartaric**, 200 bbls., Bristol, Meyers & Co., Rotterdam; 125 bbls., Order, Rotterdam
- ALUMINUM ACETATE**—1 bbl., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg
- AMMONIUM CARBONATE**—9 cs., Standard Bank of So. Africa, Liverpool; 15 cs., J. Turner & Co., Liverpool; **Nitrate**, 22 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Oslo
- ANTIMONY**—34 cs., Stanley Fullwood, Bremen; 234 cs., Wah Chang Trdg Co., Shanghai; **Regulus**, 250 cs., Nat. City Bank, Havre; 50 cs., International Metals & Mineral Co., Bremen; 250 cs., Standard Bank of So. Africa, Shanghai; 500 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Shanghai; 900 cs., Wah Chang Trdg. Corp., Shanghai; 750 cs., Arnhold & Co., Shanghai; **Sulphuret**, 10 cs., Schofield, Donald Co., Southampton; 200 cs., Heemsoth, Basse Co., Bordeaux
- ARSENIC**—146 bbls., American Smelting & Ref. Co., Tampico
- BARIUM**—Hydrate, 54 bbls., Innes, Speiden & Co., Hamburg; **Sulphide**, 10 bgs., Oakland Chem. Corp., Rotterdam
- BARYTES**—150 bgs., 50 cs., C. J. Osborn & Co., Bremen; 600 bgs., Order, Bremen
- BLANC FIXE**—59 cs., P. Uhlich & Co., Rotterdam
- BONE MEAL**—1016 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bro., Antwerp
- CARBON**—67 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Rotterdam; 333 bgs., Gilden Food Products Co., Rotterdam
- CHALK**—Precipitated, 1,200 bgs., 100 cs., H. —J. Baker & Bro., Bristol
- CHEMICALS**—3 cs., M. H. Paulsen, Hamburg; 100 drs., C. L. Huisking, Hamburg; 20 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem. Works, Hamburg; 10 cs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 10 cs., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam; 38 bgs., Rhodia Chem. Co., Rotterdam; 40 cs., Chaplain & Bibbo, Rotterdam; 75 cs., American Bluefriesveem, Inc., Rotterdam; 3 cs., Merck & Co., Hamburg; 95 cs., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam; 20 cs., Stanley, Doggett, Inc., Bremen; 20 cs., Britt, Loeffler & Weil, Rotterdam; 9 bgs., F. Behrend, Oslo; 4 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 4 cs., Stone, Gross Shpg. Co., Bremen; 100 bbls., W. Schall & Co., Bremen; 150 bgs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Bremen; 3 cs., Hummel & Robinson, Bremen; 73 cs., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Rotterdam; 250 bgs., P. Uhlich & Co., Rotterdam; 134 cs., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam; 44 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 14 drs., 2 cs., 6 cs., Order, Rotterdam; 6 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam; 3 bbls., A. Hurst & Co., Genoa
- CHROME ORE**—3,000 tons, Mutual Chem. Co., Noumea
- CLAY**—40 cs., H. Kator, Rotterdam; 50 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Hamburg; 224 bgs., Moore & Munger, Bristol
- COAL TAP PRODUCTS**—18 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam
- COCHINEAL**—33 bgs., American Trdg. Co., Havre
- COLORS**—5 cs., G. A. Kohl, Rotterdam; 9 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 7 cs., W. F. Svkes & Co., Havre; 10 cs., American Exchange rving Trust Co., Havre; 2 bbls., B. Bernard, Antwerp; 5 bbls., Garfield Aniline Works, Antwerp; 30 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 31 bbls., Wetterwald & Pfister, Genoa; 6 pgs., Sandoz Chem Works, Havre; 74 pgs., Ciba Co., Inc., Havre; 8 cs., J. W. Warnecke, Rotterdam; 10 cs., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Havre; 4 cs., A. Hurst & Co., Antwerp; 2 cs., Lubox, ne, Hamburg; 2 cs., L. Uhfelder & Co., Bremen; 4 cs., Henrich Naeye Co., Bremen; 11 bbls., Wetterwald & Pfister Co., Genoa; 20 bbls., American Exchange Irvine Trust Co., Genoa; 81 cs., General Dyestuff Co., Rotterdam
- DISODA PHOSPHATE**—314 cs., Rhodia Chem Co., Rotterdam
- DIVI DIVI**—1,594 bgs., Eggers & Heinlein, Pampatar; 200 bgs., P. R. Rincomes Co., Maracaibo; 1,204 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo
- EARTH**—Sienna, 25 bbls., R. J. Waddell & Co., Leghorn
- EPSOM SALTS**—350 bbls., H. Hinrichs Chem. Corp., Hamburg; 250 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Bremen
- ETHYL CHLORIDE**—11 cs., D. B. Levy, Hamburg
- EXTRACTS**—Logwood, 20 bbls., Domingo Dyewood Corp., Monte Cristi
- FERTILIZER**—2,203 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bro., Bremen
- FLUORIDE NATRIUM**—45 cs., H. Hinrichs Chem. Corp., Rotterdam
- FULLERS EARTH**—500 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bristol
- GELATIN**—53 bbls., 120 bgs., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam; 100 pkgs., 100 bgs., W. E. Miller, Havre; 22 cs., P. C. Zuhlke, Rotterdam; 176 bbls., 25 kegs., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam; 60 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam
- GLUE**—268 bgs., J. J. Shore Co., Rotterdam; 268 bgs., J. J. Shore & Co., Rotterdam; 55 cs., W. E. Miller, Havre; 200 bgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Antwerp; 100 bgs., Nat. Gum & Mica Co., Bristol; 61 bgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Liverpool; 100 bgs., Chem. Nat. Bank, Bordeaux; 200 bgs., S. Isaacs & Co., Hamburg; 470 bgs., N. L. Lederer, Hamburg; 55 cs., 42 bbls., W. E. Miller, Antwerp; 124 bbls., T. M. Duche & Sons, Antwerp; 90 cs., W. E. Miller, Antwerp; 1 cs., G. H. Hommel, London; 61 bgs., G. H. Hommel, London
- GLYCERIN**—12 drs., C. J. Schelling & Co., Havana; 40 drs., Parsons & Petit, Rotterdam; 40 drs., H. J. Baker & Bro., Rotterdam
- GUMS**—Arabic, 100 bgs., Orbis Products Trdg. Co., Port Sudan; 100 bgs., Stanley Jordan & Co., Port Sudan; 105 bgs., Arabol Mfg. Co., Port Sudan; **Asaferida**, 3 cs., D. L. Silverman, Bombay; **Benzoin**, 100 cs., S. B. Penik & Co., Macassar; **Chicle**, 345 bgs., Chicle Development Co., Belize; 30 bbls., E. Johnston, Belize; **Copal**, 184 bgs., G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Antwerp; 46 bgs., S. Winterbourne & Co., Antwerp; 20 bgs., Strook & Wittenberg, Antwerp; 150 bgs., France, Campbell & Darling, Antwerp; 64 bbls., G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Singapore; 133 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Macassar; 203 bgs., S. Winterbourne & Co., Antwerp; 68 bgs., G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Antwerp; 578 bgs., Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Antwerp; 200 bgs., J. D. Lewis, Antwerp; 436 pgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Macassar; 98 bbls., Sino Java Handel, Inc., Macassar; 110 pkts., Franklin Fourth St. Nat. Bank, Macassar; 200 bbls., T. G. Cooper & Co., Macassar; 73 bgs., Innes & Co., Macassar; 7 cs., 687 bbls., Innes & Co., Macassar; **Damar**, 70 bgs., Patterson, Boardman & Knapp, Singapore; 70 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 50 cs., Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Singapore; 176 cs., Innes & Co., Padang; 100 cs., J. D. Lewis, Batavia; 150 cs., Innes & Co., Batavia; **Gamboge**, 5 cs., Nat. Bank, Batavia; **Karaya**, 64 bgs., W. Mohrman, Bombay; 210 bgs., I. H. Hibbert, Bombay; 135 bgs., T. M. Duche & Sons, Bombay; 134 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay; 134 bgs., D. L. Silverman, Bombay; 70 bgs., W. Mohrman, Bombay; **Kauri**, 147 cs., 350 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Auckland; 140 cs., Strook & Wittenberg, Auckland; 61 cs., G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Auckland; 60 cs., S. Winterbourne & Co., Auckland; 237 bgs., 50 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Auckland; 230 cs., Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Auckland; 18 cs., J. Meyer & Son, Auckland; **Olibanum**, 40 pgs., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Bombay; **Sandarac**, 22 bbls., Order, Casablanca; **Shiraz**, 300 bgs., W. Mohrman, Bombay; **Tragacanth**, 62 bgs., Innes, Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 363 bgs., Orbis Products Trdg. Co., Bombay; 60 bgs., F. Vliet Co., Hamburg; 9 cs., Order, Southampton
- HARTSHORN SALTS**—40 cs., H. Hinrichs Chem. Co., Rotterdam
- INTERMEDIATES**—10 jugs, 10 cs., 2 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam
- IRON**—Oxide, 320 bgs., 50 bbls., G. Z. Collins & Co., Bristol; 28 cs., C. J. Osborn & Co., Bristol; 51 cs., C. J. Osborn, Liverpool; 45 cs., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 31 cs., J. Lee Smith & Co., Liverpool; 72 bbls., C. K. Williams & Co., Malaga; 91 bbls., C. J. Osborn & Co., Malaga; 160 bbls., J. Lee Smith & Co., Malaga; 50 bbls., Whitaker, Clark & Daniels, Malaga; 100 cs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 2 cs., Keystone Varnish Co., Hull; **Sulfide**, 10 cs., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg
- LAMP BLACK**—29 cs., 10 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Antwerp
- LITHOPONE**—520 cs., B. Moore & Co., Rotterdam
- LUPOLINE**—4 cs., A. Burtonizing, Rotterdam
- MAGNESITE**—Calcined, 40 bbls., Speiden, Whitfield Co., Rotterdam; 250 bgs., Speiden, Whitfield Co., Rotterdam
- MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE**—459 drs., Innes, Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 173 drs., American Express Co., Hamburg
- MYROBALANS**—778 pkts., Bingham & Co., Bombay; 1,600 bgs., Standard Bank of So. Africa, Bombay
- OCHRE**—100 bbls., Scott L. Libby, Marseilles; 50 bbls., Smith Color & Chem. Co., Alicante
- OILS**—Coconut, 1,170 tons, Spener Kellogg & Sons, Manila; **Cod**, 37 cs., R. Badcock & Co., St. Johns; 200 cs., National Oil Products Co., St. Johns; 100 cs., Nat. Oil Products Co., Oslo; 100 drs., Mitsui & Co., Yokohama; 600 drs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; **Cod-liver**, 60 bbls., P. R. Dreyer, Oslo; 100 bbls., P. R. Dreyer, Oslo; 200 bbls., Scott & Bowne, Oslo; 80 bbls., C. L. Huisking, Bergen; 15 bbls., R. Badcock & Co., St. Johns; 50 bbls., E. M. Javitz & Son, Oslo; **Haarlem**, 25 cs., Order, Rotterdam; **Mineral**, 30 drs., Kuhn, Libby Co., Antwerp; 75 drs., Schliemann Co., Hamburg; **Olive**, 250 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Malaga; 500 cs., 50 drs., Bowery & East River Nat. Bank, Malaga; 100 cs., B. Spillades & Co., Malaga; 200 drs., Equit. Trust Co., Malaga; 825 cs., I. P. Smith & Co., Marseilles; 250 cs., Italofrench Prod. Co., Leghorn; 100 cs., G. Cresci, Leghorn; 125 cs., Scalfani Bros., Leghorn; 125 cs., Molinelli Granuso Rao, Leghorn; 250 cs., Kirsch Bros., Leghorn; 100 cs., American Grocery Co., Leghorn; 300 cs., G. Malone & Co., Leghorn; 80 cs., Ettore Penna, Genoa; 48 cs., Baldwin Universal Co., Haifa; 1,365 cs., Order, Genoa; 100 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Seville; 200 cs., Banco Comm. Italiano Trust Co., Seville; 200 cs., Commonwealth Bank, Seville; 50 drs., L. Kas & Drivas, Seville; 25 drs., B. Spillades & Co., Seville; 500 cs., Moscahlades Bros., Seville; 100 drs., Moscahlades Bros., Seville; 200 cs., Banco di Sicilia Trust Co., Seville; 50 cs., A. Lopez, Seville; 2,000 cs., H. I. Heinz & Co., Seville; 16 drs., H. I. Heinz & Co., Seville; 100 cs., Leehorn Trdg. Co., Seville; 90 cs., F. Martin, Seville; **Palm**, 188 cs., Franklin Fourth St. Nat. Bank, Liverpool; 158 cs., Nicer Co., Liverpool; 32 cs., Welch, Holme & Clark, Liverpool; 115 cs., African & Eastern Trdg. Co., Hamburg; 207,000 kilos, Indies Products Co., Belawan; 336 cs., Order, Cotonou; **Raneseed**, 475 drs., Mitsui & Co., Osaka; 298 tons, Vacuum Oil Co., Kobe; 90 drs., Vacuum Oil Co., Kobe; 25 cs., J. C. Francesconi & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bbls., National Oil Products Co., Hull; 5 cs., S. Blumenthal, Rotterdam; **Sesame**, 50 cs., J. C. Francesconi & Co., Rotterdam; **Sulphur**, 60 bbls., Leehorn Trdg. Co., Genoa; 300 bbls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Naples; 700 bbls., Brewer & Co., Bari; 300 bbls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Bari; **Woad**, 292 cs., G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Hongkong; 301 tons, L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Shanghai; 300 bbls., Mitsui & Co., Shanghai; 392 tons, Spener Kellogg & Sons,

Shanghai; 295 cks., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Shanghai; 10 drs., Dodwell & Co., Hongkong; 75 bbls., I. R. Boody, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE—912 bgs., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam

POTASSIUM SALTS—150 drs., Innis, Speiden & Co., Rotterdam; **Carbonate**, 58 cks., I. M. Sobin Co., Rotterdam; 27 cks., Parsons & Petit, Hamburg; 4 cks., P. W. Weygant & Co., Hamburg; **Caustic**, 90 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 143 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; 40 drs., Th. Goldschmidt Corp., Hamburg; **Muriate**, 250 bgs., Potash Imp'tg Corp., Hamburg; 5,000 bgs., Potash Imp'tg Corp., Hamburg

QUICKSILVER—288 flasks, H. W. Peabody & Co., Alicante; 100 flasks, E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., Alicante; 100 flasks, J. E. Bernard & Co., Alicante; 250 flasks, C. L. Huisking, Alicante; 35 flasks, Order, Vera Cruz

QUINIDINE—3 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

ROSIN—8 cks., Diamond State Fibre Co., Havre; 130 cs., Eastman Kodak Co., Bordeaux

SAL AMMONIAC—66 cks., Monsanto Chem. Co., Rotterdam

SALTPETRE—300 bgs., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg

SHELLAC—50 bgs., W. Zinsser & Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Mitsui & Co., Calcutta; 1 cs., London Feather Co., Bremen; 135 bgs., A. Hurst & Co., Rotterdam; 10 cs., 196 bgs., Ralli Bros., London; 200 bgs., F. E. Androvetto, Calcutta; 50 bgs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Calcutta; **Garnet**, 430 bgs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Calcutta; **Seedlac**, 200 bgs., Ralli Bros., Calcutta

SODIUM SALTS—**Ferro Cyanide**, 8 cs., E. Dietzen & Co., Rotterdam; **Nitrate**, 10,111 bgs., Wessel, Duval & Co., Iquique; 6,670 bgs., Anglo So. American Trust Co., Iquique; 51,550 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; 6,845 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bro., Iquique; **Nitrite**, 20 cks., R. W. Greeff & Co., Oslo; **Perborate**, 50 cks., Innis, Speiden & Co., Rotterdam; **Silico Fluoride**, 353 bbls., Superfos Co., Oslo; 133 cks., H. Sundheimer & Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfide**, 120 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam; **Yellow Prussiate**, 23 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 16 cks., C. F. Smillie & Co., Rotterdam

SUMAC—700 bgs., J. Hull Co., Palermo

TALC—250 bgs., C. B. Chrystal & Co., Leghorn; 1,200 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Leghorn; 300 bgs., C. Mathieu, Genoa; 250 bgs., A. Hurst & Co., Bordeaux; 500 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux; 1,000 bgs., Mediterranean & General Traders, Inc., Leghorn; 5 cks., Southern Lava Co., Bordeaux; 25 cs., Whitaker, Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux; 200 bgs., C. B. Chrystal Co., Bordeaux

TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,608 bgs., Stein, Hall & Co., Batavia; 70 bgs., Stein, Hall & Co., London; 625 bgs., National Gum & Mica Co., Batavia; 1,325 bgs., Stein, Hall & Co., Batavia; 750 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Batavia; 484 bgs., H. E. Voegelé, Batavia

TARTAR—25 cks., Tartar Chem. Works, Bari

ULTRAMARINE—15 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Blue**, 10 cks., Stanley, Dorett, Inc., Antwerp

VULCAVIT—2 cs., Grasselli Dyestuff Co., Rotterdam

WAX—58 bgs., Strahl & Pitsch, Antwerp; **Bees**, 10 bgs., Strahl & Pitsch, Havana; 23 bgs., D. Steengrafe, Havana; 40 cs., Strahl & Pitsch, Rotterdam; 4 bgs., D. Steengrafe Co., Tampico; 215 bgs., M. Argueso & Co., Tampico; 15 bgs., F. C. Luthi & Co., Tampico; 9 bgs., E. A. Canalizo & Co., Pto. Plata; 28 bgs., Order, Tampico; 160 bgs., Standard Bank of So. Africa, Delagoa Bay; 16 bgs., Nat. Bank of Com., Alexandria; 6 bgs., Meike & Co., San Juan; 4 bgs., D. Steengrafe, Mavaguez; 92 bls., C. R. Spence, Rotterdam; **Candelilla**, 58 bgs., M. Argueso & Co., Tampico; 42 cks., C. Hios Paez, Tampico; **Vegetable**, 100 cs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; 14 bgs., D. Steengrafe, Cristobal; 50 bgs., Lange Bros. & Co., Cristobal

WHITING—5,849 bgs., National City Bank, Antwerp; 1,500 bgs., Scott L. Libby Corp., Havre

WOOD FLOUR—1,016 bgs., E. M. Sergeant & Co., Gothenburg

WOOL GREASE—100 bbls., Pflatz & Bauer, Bremen; 50 bbls., R. Badcock & Co., Liverpool

ZINC OXIDE—110 bbls., Philipp Bros., Antwerp; 25 cks., African Metals Corp., Rotterdam

CHEMICAL MARKETS—IMPORTS—GAL. 3

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA April 6 to 13

AMMONIA—Muriate, 20 cks., Order, Rotterdam

BAUXITE—7,700,000 kilos, Order, Sebenico

BONES—26 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires

CHALK—Block, 500 tons, Brown Bros. & Co., London

COLOR—Coal Tar, 10 cks., O. G. Hempstead & Son, Rotterdam

EARTH—Fullers, 500 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., London; **Sienna**, 20 bbls., Order, Leghorn; **Umbre**, 28 bbls., Order, Leghorn

GLYCERINE—100 drs., Order, Rotterdam

GREASE—Wool, 30 bls., Order, Manchester

GUM—Copal, 66 bgs., John H. Faunce, Inc., Liverpool

LIME—Chlorinated, 15 cs., H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc., Liverpool

MAGNESITE—45,767 bgs., Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., Trieste

MOLASSES—1,560,105 gals., Eastern Alcohol Corp., Boqueron & Cienfuegos; 600,000 gals., North American Trading & Import. Co., Havana

vana; **Black trap**, 603,700 gals., North American Trading & Import. Co., Ensenada de Mora

OIL—Olive, 25 cs., Order, Naples; 10 cs., Rosalos Torisifu Guiseppe, Catania; **Palm**, 15 butts, Commerciale Franco de l'Afrique Occidentale, Sierre Leone; **Kernel**, 66 cks., Order, Rotterdam; 36 cks., Order, Liverpool; **Sulphur Olive**, 450 bbls., Leghorn Trading Co., Leghorn; **Sulphur Industrial**, 57 bbls., Order, Trieste

ORE—Chrome, 1,005 tons, Phila-Girard Nat. Bank, Volo; 595 tons, Order, Volo; **Iron**, 4,500 tons, Order, Benisaf; 3,800 tons, Alan Wood Iron & Steel Co., Benisaf; 5,300 tons, Wm. W. Hearne, Inc., Port Kelah; **Pyrates**, 6,902 tons, Pyrates Co., Huelva

SODIUM—Cyanide, 200 drs., Order, Liverpool; **Cyanide**, 22 drs., J. W. Hartzell, Liverpool; **Citrate**, 1 cs., Wilson, Koons & Co., Liverpool; **Fluoride**, 43 cks., W. R. Grace & Co., Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO April 2 to 9

AGAR AGAR—5 bls., S. L. Jones & Co., Kobe

CLAY—32 cs., Order, Rotterdam
COPRA—114,059 lbs., Order, Mando; 288,408 lbs., Kidder, Peabody Acceptance Corp.

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(all formulas)

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 ② Albany, N. Y.
 ③ Harvey, La.
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Davao; 403,478 lbs., Vegetable Oil Corp., Zamboanga; 1,759,526 lbs., Pacific Oil & Lead Works, Cebu; 274,282 lbs., El Dorado Oil Works, Davao

COPRA MEAL—6,720 sks., Sullivan & Co., Manila

GLUE—40 tins, J. & R. Wilson, London

OILS—Cod Liver, 50 bbls., Order, Antwerp;

Fish, 90 bbls., Charles Cable Co., Yokohama; Olive, 50 cs., Order, Rotterdam;

Wood, 100 drs., Italian American Bank, Hongkong; 150 drs., Order, Hongkong

OXIDE—Red, 6 bbls., Order, Rotterdam

SEEDS—Clover, 50 bbls., Standard Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam; Pepper, 25 bgs., H. M. Newhall & Co., London

VEGETABLE TALLOW—390 pkgs., Peete Bros., Hankow

WAX—Paraffin, 652 bgs., Shell Company, Balikpapan

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

April 8 to 15

BAUXITE—2,707 tons, Republic Mining Co., Paramaribo

CHALK—600 sks., Order, Havre

FERRO-MANGANESE—240 tons, Order, Hull

FULLER'S EARTH—5,550 bgs., Order, London

FERTILIZER—1,470 bgs., Order, Hamburg

MINERAL WATER—315 cs., Order, Antwerp

MOLASSES—1,662,824 gals., Dunbar Molasses Co., Guantanamo; 1,600,000 gals., Dunbar Molasses Co., Havana; 560,000 gals., Dunbar Molasses Co., Jucaro; 450,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Co., Jucaro

OIL—Olive, 29 tons, Order, Genoa

SPONGES—38 bbls., Order, Havana

SPIEGELEISEN—100 tons, Order, Hull

SODA NITRATE—45,322 bgs., W. R. Grace, Iquique

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

April 8 to 14

AMMONIA—Muriate, 100 cks., (2,920 lbs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Westerner, Rotterdam

BARYTES—1,000 bgs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Burgerdijk, Rotterdam; 2,300,000 lbs., Ore & Chem. Corp., New York, Westerner, Rotterdam

BLOOD—Dried, 2,194 bgs., 221,800 lbs., H. J. Baker & Bro., The Angeles, Buenos Aires;

CHALK—500 bgs., 55,825 lbs., F. H. Shallus Co., Westerner, Antwerp

CHEMICALS—500 bgs., Paul Uhlich & Co., Inc., Burgerdijk, Rotterdam; Clay, 50 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam; 70 cks., 69,300 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Westerner, Rotterdam; 50 cks., 49,500 lbs., F. H. Shallus Co., Westerner, Rotterdam

FISH SCRAP—354 bgs., 49,971 lbs., H. J. Baker & Bro., The Angeles, Buenos Aires

GLUE—100 bgs., John S. Connor, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam

GLUE BONES—1,000,000 lbs., Swift & Co., The Angeles, Buenos Aires

HOOF MEAL—584 bgs., 130,288 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio R. R., The Angeles, Montevideo

IRON—Oxide, 22 cks., 12,056 lbs., Richard Coulston, Inc., Vittorio Emanuele III, Liverpool

MANGANESE—Peroxide, 503 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Pollenzo, Poti

MOLASSES—1,300,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Co., Carrulle, Port Tarafa; 1,300,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Co., Assimir, Port Tarafa; 1,300,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Co., Catahoula, Port Tarafa

OIL—Olive 10 cs., 1,100 lbs., Henry B. Gilpin Co., City of St. Joseph, Leghorn; 352 bbls., 143,121 lbs., Order, City of St. Joseph, Marseilles; 248 bbls., 112,521 lbs., Order, City of St. Joseph, Marseilles; 0 bbls., 27,029 lbs., Pompeian-Romanza Co., City of St. Joseph, Marseilles; Palm, Deodorized, 50 cks., 23,063 lbs., Baltimore Butterine Co., Westerner, Antwerp

OPE—Iron, 20,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Amerikaland, Cruz Grande; 11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Firmore, Daiquiri; Manganese, 8,870 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Pollenzo, Poti; 7,801 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Poti; 7,685 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Chastine Maersk, Poti; 9,419 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Dalmaria, Poti

POTASH—Caustic, 99 drs., William H. Mason, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam; Manure Salt, 491,260 lbs., W. G. N. Rukert, Westerner, Antwerp

QUEBRACHO—EXTRACT—3,608 bgs., 391,990 lbs., Tannin Corp., The Angeles, Buenos Aires; 4,091 bgs., 440,991 lbs., Tannin Corp., The Angeles, Buenos Aires

SALT CAKE—399,080 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Westerner, Rotterdam

SODA—Nitrate, 48,882 bgs., 3,600 tons, W. R. Grace & Co., Evelyn, Tocopilla

VARNISH OIL—2 drs., Tin Decorating Co., Doretian, London

IMPORTS AT BOSTON

April 10 to 17

ACID—Cresylic, 76 cks., Associated Metals & Minerals, Rotterdam; Formic, 80 cks., F. Rudloff, Hamburg; 80 crbys., Order, Bremen; 252 demijohns, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; Tartaric, 20 cks., Order, Leghorn

AMMONIA—Chloride, 25 cks., Order, Leghorn

BARIUM—25 cks., Order, Leghorn

BLOOD—Albumen, 20 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc., Hamburg

CHEMICALS—25 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc., Hamburg; 1,134 crbys., Rhoida Chem. Co., Rotterdam; 6 cs., Harvard Univ. Chem. Laboratory, Bremen

EMETIC TARTAR—14 bbls., Irving M. Sobin Co., Hamburg

LIME—Nitrate, 1,000 bgs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg

MAGNESITE—Caustic, Calcined, 135 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam

MAGNESIA—Chloride, 222 drs., Innis, Speiden Co., Hamburg

POTASH—Carbonate, 93 cks., Irving M. Sobin Co., Hamburg; Caustic, 50 drs., Superfos Co., Bremen; 97 drs., Order, Bremen; 25 drs., Goldschmidt Corp., Hamburg; 20 drs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; 300 drs., A. Klipstein Co., Hamburg

SODIUM—Sulphide, 103 drs., Irving M. Sobin Co., Hamburg

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

ACIDS—Boric, 20 bbls., Mar. 25, Havana; Muratic, 19 crbys., Mar. 23, Kingston; 100 crbys., Mar. 26, Manati; Stearic, 35 bgs., Mar. 23, Cienfuegos; 17 bgs., Mar. 25, La Guaira; Tartaric, 10 kegs, Mar. 25, Pto. Colombia

ALCOHOL—Denatured, 5 bbls., Mar. 8, Santa Marta

AMMONIUM SALTS—Bicarbonate, 50 cs., Mar. 23, Manila

AMMO PHOS—300 bgs., Mar. 25, A.ajutla

ASPHALT—37 drs., Mar. 29, Genoa; 50 drs., Mar. 30, Copenhagen; 61 bgs., April 1, Liverpool

BORAX—75 bgs., Mar. 25, Havana

CADMIUM SULFIDE—20 cs., Mar. 9, Hamburg; 10 cs., Mar. 23, Shanghai; 20 cs., Mar. 2, Hamburg

CALCIUM—Carbide, 20 drs., Mar. 25, Ampala; 50 drs., Mar. 25, Pto. Cabello; Chloride, 30 drs., Mar. 25, Maracaibo

CARBIDE—20 drs., Mar. 25, Corinto

CLAY—39 bgs., Mar. 30, Copenhagen; 130 kegs, Mar. 25, Bremen; Coal Tar, 53 cs., Mar. 11, Havana

COLORS—22 bbls., Mar. 25, Havana

CORN STARCH—440 bgs., Mar. 25, Antwerp; 200 bgs., Mar. 16, Manila; 20 bgs., Mar. 16, Hongkong; 339 bgs., Mar. 19, Barcelona

SYRUP—100 bbls., Mar. 25, Antwerp

CREAM TARTAR—8 kegs, Mar. 25, Pto. Colombia

CYANIDE—100 drs., Mar. 25, Corinto; 100 drs., Mar. 25, Mazatlan

DEXTRINE—22 bgs., April 1, Rio de Janeiro; 300 bgs., Mar. 25, Antwerp

DYESTUFFS—59 bbls., 77 drs., Mar. 9, Hamburg; 228 drs., 55 bxs., Mar. 23, Hongkong; 24 drs., Mar. 23, Manila; 1,199 drs., Mar. 23, Shanghai; 459 cs., Mar. 23, Kobe; 311 drs., Mar. 16, Osaka; 54 drs., Mar. 11, Buenos Aires; 539 pgs., Mar. 16, Hongkong; 3,807 pgs., Mar. 16, Shanghai; 18 pgs., Mar. 16, Shanghai

EXTRACTS—Logwood, 30 cks., Mar. 4, Manchester; 100 cks., Mar. 4, Manchester; 70 cks., Mar. 25, Antwerp; Tanners', 44 bbls., Mar. 11, Buenos Aires

GLAUBER SALTS—4 cs., Mar. 25, Pto. Colombia; 9 cs., Mar. 25, Pto. Colombia; 20 cs., Mar. 11, Buenos Aires

GLUCOSE—225 bbls., April 1, Buenos Aires; 50 bbls., Mar. 4, Manchester

GLYCERINE—25 cs., Mar. 23, Manila

GUM ARABIC—20 bgs., Mar. 25, Havana

HEXAMETHYLENE TETRAMINE—5 cs., Shanghai
INDIGO PASTE—2,050 pgs., Mar. 23, Shanghai
INTERMEDIATES—34 drs., Mar. 16, Kobe; 1 drum, Mar. 4, Manchester
LEAD ARSENATE—40 cs., Mar. 29, Genoa
LINSEED OILCAKE—1,968 bgs., Mar. 26, Antwerp
OILS—Castor, 10 cs., Mar. 23, Penang; Coconut, 6 bbls., Mar. 25, Pto. Colombia; Linseed, 65 drs., Mar. 25, Havana
POTASSIUM SALTS—Chlorate, 20 kgs., Mar. 18, Pto. Colombia
ROSIN—10 bbls., Mar. 25, Pto. Cabello
SALTPETRE—30 bgs., Mar. 18, Pto. Colombia
SODIUM SALTS—Ash, 250 bgs., Mar. 25, Mazatlan; 10 bbls., Mar. 23, Santiago; 7 bbls., Mar. 8, Kingston; 10 bbls., Mar. 25, Pto. Cabello; Bicarbonate, 30 kegs, Mar. 18, Pto. Colombia; 10 kegs, Mar. 11, Cristobal; 10 bbls., Mar. 25, Mazatlan; 10 bgs., Mar. 25, La Guaira; Bichromate, 30 cks., Mar. 29, Genoa; 47 cks., Mar. 19, Barcelona; Caustic, 80 drs., Mar. 23, Shanghai; 3 drs., Mar. 18, Pto. Colombia; 40 drs., Mar. 25, Manzanillo; 110 drs., Mar. 25, Mazatlan; 80 drs., Mar. 23, Cienfuegos; 10 drs., Mar. 23, Santiago; 10 drs., Mar. 23, Shanghai; Citrate, 1 cs., Mar. 16, Manila
TARTAR CREAM—5 kegs, Mar. 8, Cartagena
ULTRAMARINE—5 bbls., Mar. 25, Mazatlan; Blue, 6 cs., Mar. 8, Pto. Colombia
ZINC OXIDE—1,000 bbls., Mar. 30, Copenhagen; 240 bbls., Mar. 4, Manchester; 160 bbls., Mar. 23, Shanghai; 200 bbls., Mar. 9, Hamburg

Ralph M. Roosevelt has been appointed manager of the New York offices of Eagle Picher Lead Co., to succeed Harold G. Russell, resigned. Mr. Roosevelt has had charge of Hillsboro plant (Illinois) of the company, making zinc oxide and sulfuric acid. He was formerly with Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Co., and United Zinc & Chemical Co.

Ethyl methyl ketone is now being manufactured by Norwich Chemical Co., East Smethtown, Pa., which has perfected a new process and is now ready to supply the trade a dry water white product. R. W. Greeff & Co., who are sole sales agents for Norwich Chemical Co., announce that the price is 30c lb. for more than 10 drum lots.

Removal of the embargo on exportation of olive oil from Greece is provided for in a decree submitted to the Greek Parliament on March 23, according to advices from American Consul Morris, at Athens. Although the decree has not yet been ratified, the exportation of olive oil of any acidity is now permitted.

Baltimore Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, at its annual meeting, March 8, elected Arthur L. Franklin of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., president; J. Burgess Macneal, of James B. Macneal & Co., vice-president, and Alfred S. Day, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., secretary and treasurer.

Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., has moved to 200 Madison Ave., New York, at 36 st. Telephone Caledonia 5882-3-4.

LATVIA, SUPERPHOSPHATE

Superphosphate mill operated prior to the war at Muhlgaben, suburb of Riga, Latvia, by the First Russian Superphosphate Manufacturing Co., and which was evacuated to Russia during the World War, resumed work recently after receiving a large credit from the Bank of Latvia which enabled the company to buy the necessary machinery and raw material. The factory began to work with 150 workmen, which number was increased to 170 in March. In February, 1927, the factory produced 2,500 metric tons of superphosphate. It is estimated in Latvia that the annual output under the present capacity will be about 42,000 tons.

American Tung Oil Corp. directors met in Washington, last week, to discuss a Hankow cable which said 21,300 barrels (8,200,000 pounds) of wood oil were shipped from Hankow to the United States during March, in sharp contrast to the previous month when only 12,743 barrels were shipped to this country.

Substitution of acetate cellulose for hardened rubber in the manufacture of storage batteries, particularly for submarines is in practice in France.

SHOW BRITISH CHEMICALS

Chemicals exhibited at British Industries Fair, London, included heavy chemicals, fertilizers, synthetic resins. In addition to products of Imperial Chemical Industries, there were dyestuffs and table ware manufactured from synthetic rosins, showing the progress in the application of synthetic rosins, and also the success in the perfection of dyes for this new range of goods. Another interesting exhibit showed the use of silicon ester for the preservation of stone, and also as a substitute for oils in the making of pigments.

Monthly exports of nicotine and tobacco extracts and insecticides, and other agricultural insecticides, fungicides, and similar preparations and materials, (including calcium copper and lead copper carbonate, dry lime-sulfur) will be published hereafter by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Robert M. Nelson, treasurer and a director of Certaineed Products Corp., New York, recently spent a week at San Francisco with Pacific Coast manager Alan P. Cline.

Coast to Coast Producing Points



TANK-WAGON DELIVERIES

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Application date appears with each patent.

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POTASH FERTILIZER

After the spectacular rise in production of potash salts in Germany in 1925 compared with the immediate preceding years, a decline amounting to 10 per cent took place in 1926, says "The Chemical Trade Journal and Chemical Engineer" (London). In spite of the fact that the French output in 1926 registered an increase on the previous year of 13 per cent, the German set-back was sufficient to depress the total production of the Franco-German monopoly from 1,535,000 tons in 1925 to 1,454,000 tons last year. Statistics from other producing areas are not yet completed for 1926, but are not likely to show any phenomenal changes on the year. It is significant to note that not only has production in France advanced, but consumption both in the home and overseas markets has increased concurrently. The following table shows the production and disposition of potash salts calculated in terms of pure potash.

	1925 Tons	1926 Tons
Production:		
Germany	1,225,000	1,103,000
France	310,000	351,000
	1,535,000	1,454,000
Home Consumption:		
Germany	765,000	686,000
France	20,000	146,000
	885,000	832,000
Exports:		
Germany	460,000	417,000
France	190,000	205,000
	650,000	622,000

In 1925, out of a total British importation of potash salts (other than nitrate) amounting to 3,249,027 cwts., actual fertilizer commodities accounted for 95 per cent. In the year 1926, the total figure rose to 3,424,861 cwts., but this increase was accompanied by a much greater proportional advance in values, which rose from £728,602 in 1925 to £924,096 last year. It is there-

Federal Trade Commission's motion to quash a writ of certiorari issued by Supreme Court of District of Columbia in the case of the Trade Commission against Royal Baking Powder Co. is still pending in that court. A decision has been expected in this case for some time.

MOUNTAINS OF SULFUR

The mountain of Vanua Lava in the Banks Islands, New Hebrides, is a vast mass of sulfur, analyzing 99 per cent pure. The height of the mountain, which forms an island in itself, is 1,600 feet, and the area about 100 square miles. The Banks group lies between the fifteenth and twentieth degrees of south latitude and about 900 miles from the Queensland, Australia, coast. About five years ago a British-Australian company was formed to work the deposits, but either did not obtain permission or decided against commencing, as no operations have been undertaken. So far as can be ascertained in Sydney, there appear to be no restrictions against working the sulfur, and no intention of making it a monopoly.

DYES IN PHILIPPINES

Dye competition in Philippines is principally from Germany, but American dyes have had the lead since the World War, imports for 1924 and 1925 having been as follows:

Imported from	1924 Pesos	1925 Pesos
United States	68,146	71,214
Great Britain	3,250	4,724
Belgium	6,552	12,925
France	25	25
Germany	55,609	46,774
Netherlands	6,108	10,103
Spain	210	976
Switzerland	71	592
China	12,076	10,436
Br. East Indies	1,375	70
Japan	226	375
Total	153,623	158,214

Value of one pesos is fifty cents.

Dr. August J. Hunziker, chemist of United Piece Dye Works, Paterson, died April 4. He was 59.



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Sulfogene Yellow Brown M has very good fastness to washing and shows good resistance to water, ironing, alkali, acids, mercerizing, stoving and perspiration as well as being one of the faster colors to cross-dyeing. The fastness to light and washing are considerably increased by an after treatment with copper, chrome and acetic acid, but the shade becomes somewhat duller and redder.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are placing on the market a new rubine, lithosol rubine BLM powder, which is yellower in undertone and reduction and lighter in mass-tone than lithosol rubine B powder. The new product in the form of calcium lake has very good fastness to light, great purity of tone and is non-bleeding in water and oil and is unchanged on baking at 300 degrees F, says the dyestuff department. Lithosol rubine BLM powder will meet the demands of those customers who desire a yellower undertone and reduction and lighter masstone than are obtainable with most of the other brands now on the market.

Imports of coal tar acids into the United States in January totaled 14,615 pounds, valued at \$19,073. Imports of "other intermediate products" during the same month amounted to 197,957 pounds, valued at \$109,285.

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EPSOM SALTS

NEW NITRATE PLAN

The Nitrogen producers of Chile have agreed to abandon the practice of selling through Nitrate Producers Association and competitive selling will begin April 14 for shipments after June 15, according to a cable from Acting Commercial Attache C. C. Brooks, at Santiago, Chile. Large nitrate producers of Chile have opposed continuance of the Association's practice of selling nitrate at a price which was fixed sufficiently high to permit profits to be realized by all producers irrespective of size or facilities, some of which, it is alleged in Chile would have been unable to operate profitably if their product had been sold in open competition. In addition to fixing prices, the Association also allocated production quotas to its member companies. Under that plan many of the smaller Chilean plants are said to have sold their tonnage allotments to the larger producers and gained bounties without actually producing nitrate.

Charles Eneu Johnson and Co. Philadelphia, manufacturers of printing inks, have purchased a factory at Chicago to take care of business in that territory. This follows the establishment of their own carbon plant in Louisiana about a year ago. It is understood that Johnson company will manufacture news ink in the new plant.

Interstate Commerce Commission has begun an inquiry into cottonseed freight rates. Dates and places where hearings will be held will be announced soon. Meanwhile a questionnaire has been sent to the trade to be answered by April 4. Many existing rates have been attacked by National Cottonseed Products Corp. Newton Oil Mill, Newton, Mass. and others.

Work on barium carbonate has been completed by the Tariff Commission's advisory board and the survey will now go to the Commission for action. Following the action of the Commission the "statement of information" will be made public and a date for hearing.

Advertising plans of naval stores industry, decided upon at the meeting at Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 23, are being formulated by a committee who will begin a campaign to explain the value of naval stores to the public.

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MODERN Chemical Plant, centrally located in New York State, equipped to package, carton and label boxes, bottles and cans, would like to hear from inventor, promoters, or concerns who are desirous of having some or all of their chemical merchandise compounded, packaged or shipped. Box 642, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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CHEMICAL SALESMAN—Young man about 25 years old, knowledge of Metropolitan trade, actual selling experience not essential. Reply, stating qualifications including salary desired. Box 643, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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